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fection of Tampico from towns which originally received their infection from Tampico, as I believe it is true of other fever centers, such as Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcos, and Merida. Because of the comparatively high rate of wages in Tampico, labor tends to drift in that direction from nearby points. At the outbreak of an epidemic many such laborers scatter to their homes, taking the infection with them.

In a general way, practically all towns on the San Luis and Monterey divisions of the Mexican Central Railroad had yellow fever in them last year. From the railroad towns the infection was carried to towns and ranches at a considerable distance, as for example Morelos and Cruillas in the State of Tamaulipas and Agualeguas in Nuevo Leon. In some of the towns only a few cases occurred; in others few persons escaped.

It is not unlikely that in many of these small towns and villages the infection has survived and with the drift of labor to the larger towns this summer the infection may be brought back again to its original source. As an illustration of this I may refer to some of the imported cases in Vera Cruz as reported in a recent number of the Public Health Reports. I am led to speak of this because as I was leaving Tampico to return to this city I found that a system of surveillance had been instituted with a view to preventing those sick from leaving Tampico and the above would justify a system working both ways.

Disinfection of wells at Monterey.

Doctor Liceaga writes that the Federal sanitary service still continues to defray the expenses for fumigating wells in Monterey, and that the council has ordered all wells in the city to be closed by a wooden cover or wire netting.

See Public Health Reports, May 20, 1904, page 962.

Reports from Progreso and Merida—Inspection of vessels—Yellow fever in Merida.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Harrison reports as follows: Week ended June 8, 1904. Present officially estimated population, 8,000; no quarantinable diseases in Progreso; number of deaths during the week, seven; among the causes of death were malaria and tuberculosis; general sanitary condition of port and country during the week hardly good.

In the neighboring city of Merida yellow fever appears to be continuous, there being 7 or 8 cases there now, besides several suspects. All cases of that fever are sent to the lazaretto as soon as discovered, both in Merida and in Progreso.

Bills of health were issued as follows:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Crew.	Passengers from Progreso.	Passengers in transit.
May 28	Vigilancia.....	New York	79	80	38
June 2	Susie B. Dantzler, schr. ^a	Ship Island.....	12
4	Habana	New York	96	61	44
4	Gertrude A. Bartlett, schr. ^a	Mobile	9
4	Nimrod, tug ^a	do	9
8	Markomania ^a	New Orleans	38

^a Disinfected with sulphur dioxide.